



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 29:

Week ended June 26. One supplemental bill of health issued to the Japanese steamship *Tenyo Maru*, Hongkong to San Francisco via Shanghai and Japanese ports. The total personnel of this vessel was 306.

Precautions at Shanghai to prevent ingress of rats into hulls of vessels.

Doctor Ransom reports, June 17, in response to bureau inquiry of May 18:

Vessels bound for American ports are not allowed to go alongside the wharves when loading, with the single exception of the French line around the world from Havre to San Francisco, and the exception is made in this case only because of the fact that these vessels carry very heavy structural iron cargo for Shanghai and the interior and it would be difficult if not impossible to lighter it. These vessels place rat guards on all their lines as is required of all vessels taking bills of health from Shanghai for the United States, and adopt the other precautions previously reported. (See Public Health Reports, Feb. 5, 1909, p. 145.)

A close supervision, while in this port, is kept over vessels bound for the United States. It not infrequently happens that no rat guards are found on the lines to lighters alongside the vessels, and in such cases the attention of the agents is drawn to the fact and a note of the omission is made on the bills of health. The lighters are fully as dangerous as the wharves, as during the time they are not in use or are undergoing the process of loading they often lie at docks where infected rats have been found, and the lighters themselves are not infrequently infested with rats. Their periodic fumigation has been suggested.

Cargo in which rats might make nests is inspected.

Loading in Shanghai is done as far as possible by daylight.

COLOMBIA.*Report from Barranquilla—Quarantine ordered at Puerto Colombia against arrivals from plague-infected ports.*

Vice-Consul Burnell reports, June 22:

By order of the departmental board of health, quarantine restrictions will be enforced against vessels arriving at Puerto Colombia from plague-infected ports.

Puerto Colombia is the seaport for Barranquilla and is commonly known as Savanilla.

COSTA RICA.*Report from Limon, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports:

Week ended July 19. Estimated population, 8,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.